

LOSS ADJUSTMENT MANUAL FOR CORN

SECTION I. ORGANIZATION

A. State Crop Insurance Director

The state crop insurance director (herein called the "director") is responsible for the adjustment of losses in the state, and he shall supervise and coordinate all work in connection with the adjustment of losses. He shall see that all persons performing loss adjustment work are thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the regulations, the instructions contained in this procedure, and the related forms. He shall also be certain that such personnel is adequately trained in loss adjustment work and arrange for the spot checking of this work in order that he may know that it is being done uniformly throughout the state. The director, through the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, shall furnish each County Agricultural Conservation Committee, (herein called "county committee") the name(s) and address(es) of other Corporation representative(s) to whom notices of damage or probable loss should be transmitted.

The director shall caution each person connected with loss adjustment work to refrain from making any statement to the insured or to any other person which would have the effect of either admitting or denying the liability of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (herein called "the Corporation") for any claim made by the insured.

B. District Supervisors

In those areas where the volume of business warrants it, the director shall appoint and train district supervisors. The district supervisor, under the supervision of the director, shall be in charge of the loss adjustment work in the district assigned to him. He shall keep the director fully informed as to the progress of the loss adjustment work in his district. Any unusual situation or difficult problems encountered by the district supervisor in connection with the loss adjustment work shall be called to the attention of the director. The district supervisor shall make inspections and adjust losses, where necessary, in the assigned district and elsewhere as assigned. However, in areas where there is a considerable volume of business, and also in areas where it becomes apparent that a considerable number of losses may be experienced, the district supervisor shall select, subject to the approval of the director, and train adjusters in order that the adjustment work may be handled promptly and efficiently. The adjusters so selected shall be thoroughly trained in the loss adjustment work.

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C. Adjusters

The adjuster must meet the qualifications set forth in the "Employment Instructions and Travel Regulations for Loss Adjusters." In no case shall a person who acted as an agent in procuring a 1945 crop insurance application adjust a loss on an insurance unit covered by a contract procured by him. An adjuster shall not use the loss adjustment work to promote any other line of endeavor. He must be honest, of good reputation, and must be thoroughly familiar with the insured crops grown in the county, and have the respect of farmers in his area. The adjuster shall not inspect a crop or adjust a claim for loss involving an insured crop in which he has either a financial or family relationship interest.

The adjuster shall be thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the 1945 Corn Crop Insurance Regulations (herein called "the Regulations"), instructions contained in this procedure, and forms relating thereto. The adjusters must be adequately trained in the measurement of acreage. Particular attention shall be given to the measurement of irregularly shaped fields.

The adjusters selected shall be under the immediate supervision of, and directly responsible to, the district supervisor (or to the director, if no district supervisor has been appointed) and should discuss with him any problems arising in the loss adjustment work.

The insured producer is to notify the county committee of damage to or probable loss of the corn crop. Upon receipt of such notice, the county committee shall execute Form FCI-8, "Notice to Corporation of Damage or Probable Loss," in triplicate, and forward the original to the director. One copy shall be transmitted to the other Corporation representative designated by the director. The second copy shall be filed in a temporary file in the county office until the county office copy of Form FCI-563, "Report of Inspection," (herein referred to as Form 563) is received from the adjuster, at which time both Form FCI-8 and Form 563 shall be filed in the insured's folder.

If an inspection is to be made, the adjuster shall contact the county office as soon as possible after receipt of Form FCI-8 and obtain crop insurance records and the necessary field measuring equipment or acreage data. He may inspect in the county office aerial photographs or other available data that may facilitate handling the case. When field measuring equipment or records are taken out of the county office, they shall be charged to the adjuster while in his possession. The adjuster shall make the necessary inspections, appraisals, and reports. When requested, he shall assist the insured in the preparation of Form FCI-567-Corn, "Statement in Proof of Loss for Corn," (herein referred to as Form 567-Corn).

Form FCI-8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

(Name of crop)

(State and county code and
identification number)

NOTICE TO CORPORATION OF DAMAGE OR PROBABLE LOSS

(Name and address of insured)

(Farm serial number)

(Location of farm)

The above-named producer has notified this office that the above-mentioned insured crop on the farm indicated has been damaged. The notice was received _____, 194__.

(Date)

A release of acreage for the other use _____ requested.
(is or is not)

Reported cause(s) of damage: _____

REMARKS: _____

(Address of county AAA office)

(Date)

, 194__.

(Signature of county com-
mitteeman or representative)

SECTION II. RELEASE OF ACREAGE

A. Inspections Prior to Release

No release of acreage shall be made until it is too late to replant to corn. If a question arises as to when it is too late to replant, the adjuster shall determine whether producers generally in the area are replanting, or would replant, under the circumstances. If this is the case, and it is considered a good farming practice, the insured producer shall be advised that under the terms of his contract he is required to replant unless the corn acreage is put to another use before it is too late to replant to corn. No loss will be paid and no premium will be earned on any acreage put to another use before it is too late to replant to corn.

Corn acreage may be released for other use where the crop is destroyed or substantially destroyed after it is too late to replant and prior to the time of harvest. The crop is considered to be substantially destroyed when it is so badly damaged that farmers generally, in the area where the farm is located and on whose farms similar damage occurred, would not further care for the crop or harvest any portion thereof.

In all cases where an inspection is made with the view of releasing acreage, Form 563 shall be completed as provided in subsection D of this section.

B. Appraisal of Production Prior to Release

Any acreage of the insured corn crop which is destroyed or substantially destroyed may be released by the adjuster; and if such acreage is not to be used to produce a crop in 1945, the adjuster shall appraise the yield that would be realized if the damaged crop remained for harvest. The adjuster may release acreage of insured corn to be used for ensilage or fodder purposes, and if so used, the appraisal of production for such acreage shall be the quantity of production that would be realized if the corn crop were harvested as grain. The adjuster may also release acreage of insured corn to be fed in the field to livestock, and if so used, the appraisal of production for such acreage shall be the quantity of production that would be realized if the corn crop were harvested as grain, but not less than 15 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for such acreage.

Extreme care shall be exercised by the adjuster in making an appraisal of the yield on an insurance unit. In releasing acreage, the Corporation is relinquishing its opportunity to determine the actual yield. Therefore, the adjuster, in making an appraisal, must assume that the most favorable growing conditions will prevail until harvesttime.

The appraised yield will be considered as the actual yield for determining the amount of loss, except that if the crop is harvested, the actual harvested yield will be counted. The adjuster shall determine whether any of the damage is due to uninsured cause(s) and, if so, the extent thereof.

All appraisals made in connection with the release of acreage shall be recorded in Part II of Form 563, as provided in subsection D of this section.

C. Amount of Coverage on Acreage Released

The insured producer should be reminded that, under the terms of his contract, the coverage on acreage released, except for feeding the corn in the field or for ensilage or fodder purposes, will not be as much as on acreage harvested. On any acreage released because of damage occurring after it is too late to replant to insurable corn, and other use is made of such acreage for the purpose of producing a crop in 1945, the coverage will be 50 percent of the maximum amount of insurance. On any acreage released because of damage occurring after it is too late to replant to corn but prior to the time of harvest, and no other use is made of such acreage for the purpose of producing a crop in 1945, the coverage will be 85 percent of the maximum amount of insurance. There shall be no abandonment of the crop or any portion thereof to the Corporation. On any acreage where the corn has been partially destroyed but not released by the Corporation, proper measures shall be taken to protect the crop from further damage.

The maximum amount of insurance is set forth in section 416.6 of the Regulations.

D. Report of Inspection and Release of Acreage

Form 563 is provided for the adjuster's use in recording data where inspections are made. It shall be prepared as follows:

In the heading. Enter the state and county code and contract identification number, the farm serial number, the name of the crop, and the name and address of the insured in the spaces provided.

Part I. The data for corn acreage inspected but not released shall be entered in Part I.

Column 1. Enter the description, location, or other identification of each field or tract inspected.

Column 2. Enter the estimated acreage of corn in each field or tract inspected.

Column 3. Enter the specific cause of damage to the corn crop, and a notation describing the condition of the crop at the time of inspection. If only a portion of the acreage of corn in the field or tract is damaged, enter the estimated acreage damaged.

Part II. The data for corn acreage released shall be entered in Part II.

Column 1. Enter the description, location, or other identification of each field, part of a field, or tract released.

Column 2. Enter the acreage of corn in each field, part of a field, or tract released. This acreage shall be estimated as accurately as possible, except where all the corn acreage on the insurance unit is released, in which event the acreage shall be accurately determined. If only a part of the acreage in the field or tract is released, show in the narrative report (Part III) the location of such acreage in the field or tract.

Column 3. Enter the appraised yield per acre for the acreage released in each field, part of a field or tract. (See subsection (b) for minimum appraisal of corn fed in the field to livestock.)

Column 4. Enter the intended use of the acreage released if the acreage is released prior to harvest, include a statement indicating whether other use is to be made of such acreage for the purpose of producing a crop in 1945.

Date and Signature. Enter the date and sign the form in the spaces provided.

Part III. Enter the cause of damage to any acreage released. If there is not sufficient space in Part I to enter all the causes of damage, enter the other causes of damage in the narrative report. In the event of damage due to an uninsured cause,

enter a full explanation and set forth the extent thereof. Where the minimum appraisal of production is made, the adjuster shall enter in the narrative report his appraisal of the possible production without regard to the minimum. There shall also be included in the narrative report any other information which may aid the Corporation in the final determination of the loss, if any.

E. Distribution of Form 563

Distribution of this form shall be made in accordance with section VI of this procedure.

SECTION III. ADJUSTING CLAIMS

A. General

The insured shall establish that any loss for which claim is made has been directly caused by one or more of the hazards insured against by the insurance contract during the term of the contract and, further, that the loss has not arisen from or been caused by, either directly or indirectly, any of the hazards not insured against by the insurance contract.

Form 567-Corn is to be used by the insured in submitting his claim for indemnity. A separate Form 567-Corn shall be submitted by the insured for each insurance unit on which he claims a loss.

The Form 567-Corn shall not be submitted until the adjuster has inspected the insurance unit and has had an opportunity to determine the acreage planted to corn, the actual production, the appraised production for the farm and, in the case of investment insurance, the cash value of the total actual and appraised production for the farm.

If all or a part of the corn crop on any acreage is destroyed or substantially destroyed and such acreage was released, the Form 567-Corn shall not be recommended for approval by the adjuster until he determines that the acreage released was used as stated on Form 563.

Before a Form 567-Corn is submitted, the adjuster shall determine that a Form FCI-22, "Contract Summary for 1945," (herein referred to as "Form 22") has been prepared covering each insurance unit for which a Form FCI-19-Corn was submitted by the insured, and he shall determine that the Form 22 prepared for such insured has already been submitted to the branch office by the county committee.

If the insured has submitted one or more Forms FCI-19-Corn and a loss occurs on an insurance unit which is not reported on the Form(s) submitted, the adjuster shall obtain all the necessary information to support a claim on such unit, and shall prepare Form 566, "Adjuster's Worksheet" (herein referred to as Form 566) in the event corn has been produced, but shall not prepare a Form 567-Corn. A detailed statement of the facts in the case shall be prepared in triplicate, the original and one copy of which shall be forwarded to the director and one copy shall be filed in the insured's crop insurance folder. The adjuster shall include in the statement of facts a description of all other units not reported by the insured.

B. Determining Acreage Planted to Corn

The acreage planted to corn shall be accurately determined by the adjuster in all cases where a loss is claimed, unless the 1945 acreage has already been accurately measured by the county committee and the records are available to the adjuster. In determining acreage, as much use as possible shall be made of permanent field acreages established by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Any acreage put to another use before it is too late to replant to corn shall not be considered as acreage planted to corn.

All corn acreage, including any previously released, shall be measured. All measuring equipment used should be checked for accuracy and corrected where necessary.

The accurately determined acreage will be called the "planted acreage," and shall be entered in box E of Form 567-Corn. If the planted acreage so determined is less than the acreage as shown on Form 22 for the insurance unit, the loss, if any, will be settled on the basis of the planted acreage and the premium will be adjusted accordingly. Upon receipt of the Form 567-Corn by the branch office, a revised Form 22 will be prepared showing the corrected premium. If the planted acreage is larger than the reported acreage as shown on Form 22 for the insurance unit, the insured acreage will not be increased. The indemnity, if any, will be determined by prorating the production for the planted acreage to the acreage shown on Form 22.

C. Preparation and Distribution of Form 566

1. Preparation

Form 566 is provided for use in determining the net quantity of harvested corn produced from the 1945 crop, and shall be prepared before the related Form 567-Corn is prepared. In filling out this form the reasonableness of the quantity of production determined should be considered. If the yield determined appears to be inconsistent with yields of other farms in the area, sufficient inquiry should be made to satisfy the adjuster that such yield represents the actual production on the farm.

A Form 566 shall be prepared for each producer claiming a loss on the insurance unit. The total quantity of grain shown thereon must include the shares of all persons having an interest in the corn crop on the insurance unit. The form shall be prepared in duplicate as follows:

In the heading: Enter the state and county code and contract identification number, the farm serial number, and the name of the crop in the spaces provided.

Item 1. "Farm-stored grain" Data for each bin or crib in which corn from the 1945 crop is stored shall be recorded in this item. All dimensions listed must be actual inside measurements and shall be expressed in feet and tenths of feet. Data for rectangular and rounds bins or cribs may be recorded on the same Form 566.

Column A. Enter the bin or crib number, which shall be assigned by the adjuster, if not already numbered.

Column B. Enter the length of the bin or crib. If the bin or crib is round, enter the diameter.

Column C. Enter the width of the bin or crib. If the bin or crib is round, no entry shall be made.

Column D. Enter the depth of the corn in the bin or crib. The corn must be level in the bin or crib before the depth is measured.

Column E. Enter the gross cubic feet of corn, which shall be computed by the following applicable method:

Rectangular bins or cribs (inside measurements)

Multiply the length, by the width, by the depth of the corn. (Columns B x C x D).

Round bins or cribs (inside measurements)

Multiply the square of the diameter, by 0.7854 by the depth of the corn. (Columns B x B x 0.7854 x Column D).

Column F. Enter the cubic feet of deduction for space occupied by chutes, ventilators, studs, crossties, etc., if any, which have been included in the over-all measurements of the corn. In determining this entry computations shall be in accordance with the instructions set forth for column E above, except that outside measurements shall be used.

Column G. Enter the results obtained by subtracting the amount shown in column F from the amount shown in column E.

Column H. For ear corn, either husked or unhusked, enter the result obtained by multiplying the amount shown in column G by 0.4.

For shelled corn, enter the result obtained by multiplying the amount shown in column G by 0.8.

Column I. Enter the result obtained by multiplying the figure in column H by the percentage of trash or foreign material in the corn. The percentage of trash or foreign material in the corn shall be determined on the basis of volume (not weight), which may be determined in the case of shelled corn by using a calibrated test tube.

Column J. Enter the result obtained by subtracting the entry in column I from the entry in column H. Where there is no trash or foreign material in the corn, the entry in column H shall be carried over to column J.

Column K. In the case of shelled corn, enter the test weight of the clean corn in each bin or crib.

In the case of ear corn, enter the moisture content of the corn in each bin or crib.

If test weight equipment, or the equipment for determining the moisture content, is not available at the time of inspection, representative samples shall be taken from each bin or crib and the test weight or moisture content determined when such equipment is available. These samples shall be properly designated to correspond with the bin numbers.

Column L. Enter the result obtained by multiplying the entry in column J by the percentage factor for the test weight or the moisture content, whichever is applicable, as shown in column K. These percentage factors are shown in the tables below:

CORN TABLE OF MOISTURE CONTENT CORRECTION FACTORS TO CONVERT GROSS BUSHEL TO NET BUSHEL

Moisture content (percent)	Percentage: factor	Moisture content (percent)	Percentage factor
15.5 or less	104	20.6 to 21.5	92
15.6 to 16.5	102	21.6 to 22.5	90
16.6 to 17.5	100	22.6 to 23.5	88
17.6 to 18.5	98	23.6 to 24.5	86
18.6 to 19.5	96	24.6 to 25.5	84
19.6 to 20.5	94		

CORN TABLE OF TEST WEIGHT CORRECTION FACTORS TO CONVERT GROSS BUSHEL TO NET BUSHEL

Test weight (pounds)	Percentage: factor	Test weight (pounds)	Percentage factor
60	107	50	89
59	105	49	87
58	104	48	86
57	102	47	84
56	100	46	82
55	98	45	80
54	96	44	79
53	95	43	77
52	93	42	75
51	91	41	73
		40	71

- Item 2. Enter the name(s) and address(es) of the elevator(s) or warehouse(s) in which any corn produced on the insurance unit is stored, together with the net bushels in each elevator or warehouse.
- Item 3. Leave item 3 blank since it is not applicable to corn.
- Item 4. Enter in the space(s) provided the name(s) and address(es) of the elevator(s) or other person(s) to whom any corn produced on the insurance unit has been sold, and enter in column L the number of net bushels sold to each.
- Item 5. Enter in column L the number of bushels of corn harvested from the insurance unit which has been used for seed, feed home use, or for any other purpose.
- Item 6. Enter in column L the number of bushels of corn harvested from the 1945 crop on the insurance unit which is not otherwise reported in items 1 to 5, inclusive.
- Piled corn either on or off the farm should be weighed if possible, and the net bushels should be computed as above and entered in this item. If it is not possible to weigh the pile of corn, a sketch of each pile, reflecting proper dimensions and method of computing the net bushels, which shall be entered in this item, shall be attached to Form 566.
- Corn damaged or destroyed after harvesting shall be considered as production and entered in item 6.
- Item 7. Enter in column L the sum of the entries in items 1 to 6, inclusive.
- Item 8. The entry in item 7 shall include the shares of all persons having an interest in the corn crop on the insurance unit. Therefore, the word "Yes" shall be entered in each case after it is positively determined that the production data includes the shares for all such persons.
- Item 9. Enter the date on which the harvesting of the corn from the insurance unit was completed. If a portion of the crop was harvested a considerable time in advance of the harvesting of the rest of the crop, the final date of both periods of harvesting should be inserted. If part of the corn was harvested by machinery and part was hand picked, enter and identify the date for the completion of each such operation.

Verification of Computations

All the computations shall be rechecked as to accuracy before the related Form 567-Corn is prepared.

Date and Signature. Form 566 shall be signed and dated by the adjuster in the spaces provided.

2. Distribution of this form shall be made in accordance with section VI of this procedure.

(Note: Instructions for determining the amount of production when unmerchantable corn is involved will be issued at a later date.)

D. Preparation of Form 567-Corn for Usual Cases

The following instructions are applicable when only one yield, in the case of yield insurance or only one coverage in the case of investment insurance, has been established for the insurance unit, when the insured has the same interest in all of the corn crop. Where separate yields have been established for parts of an insurance unit, where the insured has different shares in parts of the corn crop on an insurance unit, or where there has been a transfer of interest in the insured crop, Form 567-Corn shall be prepared in accordance with subsection E of this section.

The Form 567-Corn will be a Rediform consisting of the original and three copies and shall be prepared as follows:

1. Enter the state and county code and contract identification number.
2. Enter the identification numbers of all other corn contracts on the farm.
3. Enter the farm serial number as shown on the approved corn listing sheet.
4. Enter the name and address of the insured which shall agree with the name shown on Form 22, or, if the original insured died, became incompetent or disappeared after the beginning of planting, the name to be entered shall be determined as set forth in section 416.27 of the Regulations.

Box A. Yield insurance - Enter the average yield for the insurance unit from column 17 of the approved listing sheet, and draw a line through the words "investment coverage or" above the box.

Investment insurance - Enter the investment coverage per acre for the insurance unit from column 19 of the approved listing sheet, if a figure is shown therein, or the investment coverage per acre for the county, if no figure is shown in column 19 of the listing sheet, and draw a line through the words "or average yield" above the box.

Box B. Yield insurance - Enter the insured percentage (50% or 75%).

Investment insurance - Enter a dash (--).

Box C. Enter the producer's insured interest in the corn crop, which shall be the smaller of (1) the reported interest in the crop as shown on Form 22 or (2) the actual interest in the crop at the completion of harvest or at the time of loss.

Box D. Enter the acreage of corn on the insurance unit from column 2 of Form 22.

Box E. Enter the total planted acreage of corn on the insurance unit. This shall be determined in accordance with subsection B of this section.

Part I. Determination of Coverage for Planted Acreage

Item 1. Column 1: Enter the acreage of corn released after it is too late to replant, and on which another crop is produced in 1945. Enter the approximate date of damage in the heading of the column.

Column 2: Enter the acreage of corn released after it is too late to replant and prior to the time of harvest and on which no other crop is produced in 1945. Enter the approximate date of damage in the heading of the column.

Column 3. Enter the sum of (1) the acreage from which any corn was harvested as grain (2) the acreage released from which the corn crop was fed to livestock in the field, (3) the acreage released from which the corn crop was used for ensilage or fodder, and (4) any acreage put to another use without the consent of the Corporation after it was too late to replant.

The sum of the entries in columns 1, 2, and 3 must equal the planted acreage shown in box E.

Item 2. Column 1: Yield insurance - Enter 50% of the product of the entry in box A times the entry in box B.

Investment insurance - Enter 50% of the entry in box A.

Column 2: Yield insurance - Enter 85% of the product of the entry in box A times the entry in box B.

Investment insurance - Enter 85% of the entry in box A.

Column 3: Yield insurance - Enter the product of the entry in box A times the entry in box B.

Investment insurance - Enter the entry in box A.

In computing the above entries for columns 1, 2, and 3, do not round except following the last computations. Rounding shall be to the nearest whole bushel or whole cent in accordance with section 416.45 of the Regulations.

Item 3. Enter in each of the columns 1, 2, and 3 the product of the entries in item 1 times item 2 of the column.

Item 4. Enter the sum of the entries in item 3.

Part II. Production for Planted Acreage

The quantity of production to be entered in Part II must reflect the entire production of corn for the insurance unit. The production must include the shares of all persons interested in the corn crop as landlord, owner, tenant, or sharecropper.

Only column 1 shall be used when the form is being prepared for yield insurance.

Both columns 1 and 2 will be used when the form is being prepared for investment insurance.

Item 5. Column 1: Enter the total actual number of bushels produced on the insurance unit, including any production from acreage planted for purposes other than for harvest as grain, unless such production was kept separate from other harvested production on the farm, or satisfactory records of the production of such corn are furnished the adjuster. Include, also, any harvested corn fed to livestock or poultry prior to the time of adjusting the loss.

Column 2: Enter the actual or appraised cash value of the actual production. (The adjuster shall determine the cash value of the corn on the basis of the quality of the corn harvested and the highest of the following: (1) the local market value of corn in effect on the day of visit to the farm for the purpose of determining the loss, (2) the Commodity Credit Corporation loan rate, and (3) the average price per bushel received for any insured corn from the 1945 crop sold by the insured).

Item 6. Column 1: Enter the appraised number of bushels from the acreage released from which the corn crop was fed to livestock in the field. This appraisal shall not be less than 15% of the maximum amount of insurance for such acreage.

Column 2: Enter the appraised cash value of the appraised number of bushels from the acreage released from which the corn crop was fed to livestock in the field. Use the same cash value figure per bushel used in item 5.

Item 7. Column 1: Enter the appraised number of bushels from the acreage released from which the corn crop was used for ensilage or fodder purposes.

Column 2: Enter the appraised cash value of the appraised number of bushels from the acreage released from which the corn crop was used for ensilage or fodder purposes. Use the same cash value figure per bushel used in item 5.

Item 8. Column 1: Enter the appraised number of bushels left in the field after harvest.

Column 2: Enter the appraised cash value of the appraised production left in the field after harvest. Use the same cash value figure per bushel used in item 5.

Item 9. Column 1: Enter the appraised number of bushels for the acreage released and on which no other crop is produced in 1945.

Column 2: Enter the appraised cash value of the appraised production for the acreage released and on which no other crop is produced in 1945. Use the same cash value figure per bushel used in item 5.

Item 10. Column 1: Enter the total appraised number of bushels for any acreage on which an adjustment to production is made for an uninsured cause of loss. Two lines - (a) and (b) - are provided for entering such adjustments where loss results from more than one uninsured cause. Each such cause shall be entered to the left of column 1. Where all or any part of the loss is due to an uninsured cause(s), an adjustment to production shall be made for each such cause, and shall be the number of bushels of corn which resulted from such cause, as determined by the adjuster. Any such adjustment to production shall not be less than the insured coverage per acre times the acreage affected. Adjustments to production shall be made for any of the following uninsured causes of loss:

- (a) Failure properly to prepare the land for planting, or properly to plant, care for, or harvest the insured crop.
- (b) Breakdown of machinery or equipment.
- (c) Planting corn on land of poorer than average quality than that considered in establishing the amount of insurance.
- (d) Following a fertilizer or farming practice different from that considered in establishing the amount of insurance and premium rate.
- (e) Failure properly to apply irrigation water to the insured corn in proportion to the amount of water available for all irrigated crops, failure of irrigation equipment due to mechanical defects, failure to provide adequate casing or properly to adjust the pumping equipment in the event of a lowering of the water level in pump wells. (This paragraph shall not be interpreted to include failure of the water supply in wells due to natural causes or lowering of the water table to the extent that deepening the well or drilling a new well would be necessary in order to obtain an adequate supply of water.)
- (f) Reduced production due to war shortages such as labor, machinery or repairs, fertilizer and insect poisons of type and quality normally used, etc.
- (g) Failure to replant the corn in areas and under circumstances where the Corporation determines it is customary to replant.
- (h) Neglect or malfeasance of the insured or of any person in his household or employment or connected with the farm as tenant, sharecropper, or wage hand.
- (i) Loss due to theft.
- (j) Incursion of domestic animals.
- (k) The use of defective or unadapted seed.

- (l) Planting a variety of corn different from the variety considered in establishing the amount of insurance for the insurance unit and premium rate.
- (m) Planting corn under conditions of immediate hazard without adjustment of the amount of insurance and premium rate.
- (n) Any other loss not due entirely to unavoidable causes.
- (o) Any damage to the crop which occurs after the end of the insurance period as set forth in the Regulations is not insured against and must be handled by the adjuster as an uninsured cause of damage.

Column 2: Enter the appraised cash value of each adjustment to production for an uninsured loss.

Item 11. Column 1: Enter any other appraisal of production as may be applicable.

Column 2: Enter the appraised cash value of any such appraised production.

Item 12. Columns 1 and 2: Enter the sum of the entries in items 5 through 11.

Part III. Basis of Settlement

Only column 1 shall be used when the form is being prepared for yield insurance.

Only column 2 shall be used when the form is being prepared for investment insurance.

- Item 13. Columns 1 and 2:
- (a) If item 12 is less than item 4, enter the difference.
 - (b) If item 12 equals or exceeds item 4, enter a zero. In such cases there is no loss on the insurance unit.

Item 14. Space for "Adjustment Factor": If the entry in box E exceeds the entry in box D, divide the entry in box D by the entry in box E and enter the result, carried to three decimal places (example: .951). Otherwise, enter a dash (-).

Columns 1 and 2: Enter the product of the entry in item 13 times the "Adjustment Factor." If there is no "Adjustment Factor," enter the figure shown in item 13.

Item 15. Columns 1 and 2: Enter the product of the entry in item 14 and the entry in box C.

Part IV. - Cause of Damage to Crop

Items 16, 17, and 18. Enter the primary, secondary, and other contributing cause(s) of damage to the corn crop on the insurance unit. The cause(s) of damage shall be specifically stated. The estimated percent contribution of each cause of damage shall be entered. The approximate date of damage (not the date of loss) shall also be entered. In all cases the entries in the column headed "Estimated Percent Contribution" must total 100 percent.

If damage was caused by the act of a person or persons, a memorandum shall be prepared, in triplicate, and signed by the adjuster, setting forth the facts in the case and name of the person(s) if known, contributing to the damage. All three copies shall be attached to Form 567-Corn when it is forwarded to the director. The director shall attach a copy of the memorandum to the branch office copy of Form 567-Corn, and a copy to the county office copy of such form.

The list of various causes of damage insured against when unavoidable to be used by the adjuster as a guide for uniformity follows:

WEATHER

Drought	Lightning
Flood	Excessive rain
Hail	Hurricane
Wind	Tornado
Frost	Excessive Heat
Hot winds	

Insect infestation

Plant diseases

MISCELLANEOUS

Fire
Wildlive (pheasants, crows, gophers, etc.)

NOTE: In case of chinch bug migration from other crops all available protection must be used. Also, in the case of corn borer infestation, borer resistant or borer tolerant seed should be used and an adjustment to production may be made for failure to do so.

Other Data to be Entered

Enter the word "Yes" or "No" to the question whether a collateral assignment is outstanding. If a collateral assignment of the contract has been approved by the Corporation and "No" has been inserted, make certain a release of the assignment has been submitted.

The insured shall enter the date and affix his signature in the spaces provided.

Included in the certification to be signed by the insured is the subrogation of all rights of recovery against any person(s) for loss or damage to the extent that payment therefor is made by the Corporation. In those cases where applicable, the adjuster should advise the insured of this fact and that the insured is not to execute any release to such person(s).

The adjuster shall determine that the signature appearing in item 19 has been affixed by the insured, or if the signature has been affixed by a person acting in a representative capacity that such person has authority to act in the capacity shown.

Item 20. If, after the insured has affixed his signature in item 19, the adjuster can certify to the statements in item 20, he shall sign and date the form in the spaces provided.

Item 21. The director or his authorized representative shall enter the date, and affix his signature in the spaces provided if, in his opinion, the claim is proper in all respects.

E. Preparation of Form 567-Corn for other Cases

1. When Insured has Different Shares in Parts of Corn Crop on an Insurance Unit

The following instructions concerning the preparation of Form 567-Corn shall apply when the insured producer has different shares in parts of the corn crop on an insurance unit.

A separate Form 567-Corn shall be prepared for each part of the insurance unit in which the insured producer has a different share in the corn crop. For example, if the producer has 100 percent

interest in 30 acres and 50 percent interest in 50 acres, one Form 567-Corn shall be prepared for the 30-acre tract and another shall be prepared for the 50-acre tract. The word "Supplemental" shall be written immediately above the title on each of these forms. After the "supplemental" forms have been prepared, the entries thereon shall be summarized and entered on a Form 567-Corn which shall be identified by writing the word "Master" immediately above the title.

Except as provided below, these forms shall be prepared in accordance with subsection D of this section.

a. "Supplemental" Forms

Entries on each "Supplemental" form shall apply to the specific acreage covered by such form.

If the production, in the case of yield insurance, or the value of production, in the case of investment insurance, for a part of the insurance units exceeds the coverage for such part, as reflected by the entry in item 12, of the "supplemental" form exceeding the entry in item 4 of such form, the loss claim shall be adjusted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this subsection.

The entry for item 14 shall be determined as follows: The total acreage as shown on Form 22 and the total planted acreage for the insurance unit shall be entered in box D and box E, respectively, of the "master" form. If the entry in box E of the "master" form exceeds the entry in box D of such form, divide the entry in box D by the entry in box E and enter the result, carried to three decimal places (e.g., .951), on all the "supplemental" forms in the space provided for "Adjustment Factor." On each "supplemental" form, enter in item 14 the product of the entry in item 13 times the "Adjustment Factor," if any.

If the planted acreage does not exceed the reported acreage for the insurance unit, enter the word "None" in the space provided for "Adjustment Factor." If there is no adjustment factor enter the figure shown in item 13.

No entries shall be made in items 16 to 20, inclusive, of the "supplemental" forms.

b. "Master" Form

Box C. Enter the word "varying."

Items 1 to 15, inclusive, except item 2: For each item, add the entries appearing on the respective "supplemental" forms, except in cases where paragraph 3 of this subsection is applicable. Enter these totals in the applicable items on the "master" form.

Item 2: Enter the coverage per acre.

Item 16 to 20: Enter the data in accordance with subsection D of this section.

2. When Separate Average Yields or Investment Coverages Have Been Established for Parts of an Insurance Unit

The following instructions concerning the preparation of Form 567-Corn shall apply when separate average yields or investment coverages have been established for parts of an insurance unit:

A separate Form 567-Corn shall be prepared for each part of the insurance unit for which a separate average yield or investment coverage has been established. For example, if a 50-bushel yield has been established on one tract and a 40-bushel yield on another tract, a Form 567-Corn shall be prepared for each such tract. In addition, if the insured has different shares in the corn crop on parts of any such tract, a separate Form 567-Corn shall be prepared for the acreage applicable to each share. The word "Supplemental" shall be written immediately above the title of all such forms.

After the "supplemental" forms have been prepared, the entries thereon shall be summarized and entered on a Form 567-Corn which shall be identified by writing the word "Master" immediately above the title.

Except as provided below, these forms shall be prepared in accordance with subsection D of this section.

a. "Supplemental" Forms

Entries on a "supplemental" form shall apply to the specific acreage covered by such form.

If the production, in the case of yield insurance, or the value of production, in the case of investment insurance, for a part of the insurance unit exceeds the coverage for such part, as reflected by the entry in item 12 of the "supplemental" form exceeding the entry in item 4 of such form, the loss claim shall be adjusted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this subsection.

The entry for item 14 shall be determined as follows: The total reported acreage and the total planted acreage for the insurance unit shall be entered in box D and box E, respectively,

of the "master" form. If the entry in box E of the "master" form exceeds the entry in box D of such form, divide the entry in box D by the entry in box E and enter the result, carried to 3 decimal places (e.g., .951), on all the "supplemental" forms in the space provided for "Adjustment Factor."

On each "supplemental" form enter in item 14 the product of the entry in item 13 times the "Adjustment Factor," if any.

If the planted acreage does not exceed the reported acreage for the insurance unit, enter the word "None" in the space provided for "Adjustment Factor." If there is no adjustment factor, enter the figure shown in item 13.

No entries shall be made in items 16 to 20, inclusive, of the "supplemental" forms.

b. "Master" Forms

Box A: Enter the word "varying."

Items 1 to 15, inclusive, except item 2: For each item, add the entries appearing on the respective "supplemental" forms, except in cases where paragraph 3 of this subsection is applicable. Enter these totals in the applicable items on the "master" form.

Item 2: Enter the coverage per acre.

Items 16 to 20, inclusive. Enter the data in accordance with subsection D of this section.

3. Where There is Excess Production or Value of Production on One or More Parts of an Insurance Unit

Where the production, in the case of yield insurance, or the value of production, in the case of investment insurance, for a part of the insurance unit exceeds the coverage for such part, as reflected by the entry in item 12 of a "supplemental" form exceeding the entry in item 4 of such form, all of the "supplemental" forms and the "master" form for the insurance unit shall be prepared as follows:

a. "Supplemental" Forms

Items 1 to 15, inclusive, of the "supplemental" forms shall be executed in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 above, whichever is applicable, except that the form being prepared for that part of the insurance unit which reflects the excess production or excess value of production shall be executed as follows:

Items 1 to 12, inclusive, shall be executed in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 above, whichever is applicable.

Item 13. If the entry in item 12 exceeds the entry in item 4 enter the difference in item 13. This figure is a minus figure and shall be encircled.

Items 14 and 15, shall be executed in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 above, whichever is applicable, except that when an entry in item 13 is encircled the entries in items 14 and 15 shall likewise be encircled.

Items 16 to 20, inclusive. No entry need be made in these items on any of the "supplemental" forms.

b. "Master" Form

The heading and items 1 to 12, inclusive, of the "Master" form shall be executed in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 above, whichever is applicable.

Items 13 to 15, inclusive. For each item, add all the unencircled figures appearing on the "supplemental" forms, subtract the encircled figure(s) from this sum, and enter the resulting figure in the applicable items on the "Master" form.

Items 16 to 20, inclusive. Enter the data in accordance with subsection D of this section.

4. Amount of Loss Where Transfer of Interest is Involved

The regulations provide that in the event of a transfer of all or a part of the insured interest in a corn crop, the Corporation shall not be liable for a greater amount of indemnity than would have been paid if the transfer had not taken place. If, when adjusting a claim for loss, it is found that there has been a transfer of either all or a part of the insured interest in all of the insured acreage, the claim shall be adjusted in accordance with subsection D of this procedure, except that the name of the insured and the insured interest in the crop (box C) shall be determined on the basis of the information on Form FCI-21, "Record of Transfer."

If, when adjusting a claim for loss, it is found that there has been a transfer of either all or a part of the insured interest in a part of the insured acreage, the claim shall be adjusted as follows:

- a. If there has been only one transfer and if neither paragraph 1 or 2, above, is applicable, the adjuster shall draw a line vertically through the center of all columns in each Part of Form 567-Corn. To the left of the lines so drawn shall be entered the data for the entire insurance unit and to the right of such lines shall be entered the data for the part of the corn acreage for which the loss is being computed. All computations on Form 567-Corn shall be made in the regular manner, except those for item 15. The

entry for item 15 shall be the smaller of (1) the entry to the right of the line in item 14 times the insured's interest shown in box E, or (2) the entry to the left of the line in item 14.

- b. If there have been two or more transfers or if there has been only one transfer but paragraph 1 or 2 above is applicable the adjuster shall prepare a Form 567-Corn (or more than one Form 567 when either paragraph 1 or 2 above is applicable) for each individual who has an insured interest at the time of loss. If, on any part of the insurance unit, the production, in the case of yield insurance, or the value of production, in the case of investment insurance, exceeds the insured coverage for such part, as reflected by the entry in item 12, of the "supplemental" form exceeding the entry in item 4, of such form, the loss claim shall be adjusted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this subsection. However, the words "supplemental" and "master" shall not be entered at the top of such forms. The words "Transfer of interest - data for entire insurance unit" shall be entered on the Form 567-Corn prepared for the entire insurance unit, and no entries shall be made in item 16 to 20. No identifying entry shall be made in the heading of the Forms 567-Corn prepared for the parts of the insurance unit.
- c. If the sum of the loss computed for the parts of the insurance unit (as outlined in a or b, above) exceeds the amount of loss computed for the entire insurance unit, the loss for the parts shall be reduced proportionately to equal the loss for the entire insurance unit.

All of the Forms 567-Corn for the parts of the insurance unit as well as for the entire insurance unit should be submitted together to the director. If this is not possible, a Form 567-Corn for the entire insurance unit shall be submitted with the first Form 567-Corn covering a part of the insurance unit, but need not be submitted with subsequent Forms 567-Corn covering the other parts of the insurance unit. However, Forms 567-Corn covering the other parts must be submitted whether or not there is a loss on such other part(s) before any claim is approved.

5. Other Unusual Cases

If a case arises which is not specifically covered by this procedure, it should be submitted in accordance with General Procedure 4.

F. Cases Where Adjuster and Insured Producer Cannot Agree on Amount of Loss

If the insured and the adjuster are unable to agree on the amount of loss, the adjuster shall suggest to the insured that an Adjustment Appeal Committee be selected with the view of reaching an agreement. If the insured is agreeable to the selection of the Adjustment Appeal Committee, this committee shall be selected and shall function in accordance with the procedure for handling such cases.

If the insured is not agreeable to the selection of an Adjustment Appeal Committee, two Forms 567-Corn shall be prepared, one showing the amount of loss claimed by the insured and the other the amount determined by the adjuster. The insured shall sign the Form 567-Corn reflecting the amount of loss claimed by him, but the adjuster shall not sign that form. The adjuster shall sign only the Form 567-Corn reflecting the amount of loss determined by him and shall submit both Forms 567-Corn in accordance with General Procedure 4.

G. Transmitting Forms 567-Corn to the Director

The adjuster shall forward daily all completed Forms 567-Corn to the director except that he shall detach the insured's copy and deliver it to the insured. The director shall make distribution of these forms in accordance with section VI of this procedure.

SECTION IV. SUSPENDED, CORRECTED AND DELAYED FORMS 567-CORN

A. Suspended Forms 567-Corn

Forms 567-Corn suspended by either the director or the branch office will not be returned to the adjuster. A Form FCI-2, "Agreement," or a memorandum shall be prepared and forwarded to the adjuster to obtain the necessary information in order that the suspended case may be cleared as soon as possible. Forms FCI-2 and memoranda prepared by the branch office in connection with suspended Forms 567-Corn shall be routed through the director. The adjuster shall forward the Form FCI-2 or memorandum containing the desired information to the director.

B. Corrected Forms 567-Corn

In cases where a Form 567-Corn has been transmitted to the director, and it is necessary to make material changes in the data appearing on such form, a corrected Form 567-Corn shall be prepared and submitted to the director. However, any corrected claim amounting to less than 5 bushels or \$5.00 additional loss, except those based on an error in computations appearing on the original Forms 567-Corn or supporting documents, shall not be submitted as such claim will not be approved. The corrected claim shall be prepared and submitted in the same manner as the original claim, except the word "corrected" shall be plainly inserted in the heading of Form 567-Corn. Also, the adjuster shall attach a memorandum in triplicate to the corrected Form 567-Corn fully explaining the reason(s) for such correction(s).

It will not be necessary to prepare a corrected Form 567-Corn if the amount of the loss originally claimed by the insured is correct and settlement has been made on a lesser amount and the insured is requesting the additional payment.

C. Delayed Forms 567-Corn

If a Form 567-Corn is submitted later than 60 days after the time of loss, a statement of facts setting forth the reason(s) for delay in submitting such form and the method used for determining the actual and appraised production as shown on the Form 567-Corn shall be prepared in triplicate, signed by the adjuster and attached to the form.

Particular attention should be given to determine that a claim for loss under investment coverage was not delayed due to the insured's selecting a period of low market price.

SECTION V. SETTLEMENT OF LOSS CLAIMS

A. Method of Settlement of Claims

The insured should be informed that any indemnity claim submitted in accordance with the Regulations and applicable procedures will be paid by the issuance of a Certificate of Indemnity, Form FCI-574, (herein called "certificate"), in the case of yield insurance, or by the issuance of a check in the case of investment insurance, payable to the person(s) entitled to such payments under the provisions of the Regulations. The check in payment of any indemnity or the certificate will be mailed directly to the person(s) to whom issued by the branch office of the Corporation.

B. Disposition of Certificate

The expiration date of the certificate on the 1945 corn crop shall be July 15, 1946, or 30 days after the date of the issuance of the certificate, whichever is later. However, the expiration date for certificates placed under loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be the maturity date for the loan, if such date is later than the foregoing. If the insured has not returned the certificate for cash settlement before the expiration date, the cash equivalent will be established on the price in effect on the expiration date of the certificate and a check will be issued by the branch office to the insured in settlement of his indemnity claim, except where the certificate is placed under loan.

1. Method of Settlement

a. To Obtain Cash

If the insured wishes to obtain cash in settlement of the certificate he shall sign the original and return it to the branch office of the Corporation.

The cash equivalent of the indemnity shall be the number of bushels of corn specified on the certificate multiplied by the cash equivalent price per bushel in effect on the day the insured's request is received or the expiration date of the certificate, whichever occurs first.

b. To Secure a Loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation

If the insured wishes to obtain a loan, he shall arrange with the county committee for the loan. The county committee shall prepare the loan documents in accordance with instructions issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and transmit the certificate and loan papers to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

If a lien exists by reason of an unliquidated collateral assignment, a loan cannot be made until a release of such collateral assignment is secured in accordance with subsection D, section VII of the County Application Procedure. Where a collateral assignment has not been executed, or if executed, has been released, the county committee shall so certify in the box provided therefor.

c. To Obtain the Commodity

If the county committee has been advised that corn is available, the insured may obtain a warehouse receipt for all or a portion of the number of bushels shown on the certificate by indicating the quantity desired and returning the certificate to the branch office of the Corporation through the county committee.

Where the quantity of corn desired by the insured is less than the total amount shown on the certificate, the branch office will issue a new certificate for the remaining portion of the indemnity due the insured.

2. Liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation Loan

If a loan has been obtained on the security of the original certificate, and the insured wishes at any time during the period of the loan to establish the cash equivalent in order to liquidate the loan, the insured shall transmit to the appropriate branch office of the Corporation on Form FCI-574-A (or on a substantially similar form) a written request to establish the cash equivalent for the purpose of liquidating the loan. Form FCI-574-A may be obtained from the county committee.

The cash equivalent of the indemnity will be established on the basis of the price in effect on the date the request to liquidate the loan is received in the branch office. Such cash equivalent will be established and paid only if the amount thereof is sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness existing because of the loan. If the amount of the cash equivalent is not sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness, the insured will be so notified by the Corporation.

Where the cash equivalent is established for the purpose of liquidating the loan, the amount necessary to liquidate the loan and accrued charges will be forwarded direct to the Commodity Credit Corporation by the Corporation. Any balance will be forwarded to the insured. The county committee shall be guided by the current price card and the amount of the loan plus accrued interest thereon in determining whether the cash equivalent of the certificate will be sufficient to liquidate the loan.

3. Storage and Handling Charges

A storage and handling charge will be deducted by the branch office from the cash equivalent of any certificate which is not received by the branch office for cash settlement by the end of 14 days from the issuance thereof. After allowing the free storage time, a charge of one-half (1/2) cent per bushel for each fifteen (15) day period or fraction thereof will be deducted. The storage and handling charge will terminate at the expiration date of the certificate or the date it is received in the branch office for settlement, whichever is earlier.

4. Lost or Destroyed Certificates

If a certificate is lost, or destroyed, and the insured desired a cash settlement, such settlement will be made by the branch office upon receipt of a written request from the insured stating that the certificate has been lost or destroyed and that cash settlement is desired, together with a certification by the county committee that the certificate originally issued had not been and will not be approved by it as a collateral for a loan.

If a certificate is lost, or destroyed, and the insured desires to obtain a loan, a duplicate original certificate will be issued by the branch office upon receipt of a request from the insured stating that it has been lost or destroyed and requesting that a duplicate original be issued in order to obtain a loan. A certification that the certificate originally issued has not and will not be approved as collateral for a loan shall be submitted by the county committee.

SECTION VI. DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS USED IN THIS PROCEDURE

The following distribution shall be made of the forms used in this procedure:

A. Form FCI-8 - "Notice to Corporation of Damage or Probable Loss."

Original - Forwarded to the director.

First copy - Forwarded to the other Corporation representative designated by the director.

Second copy - Retained in the county office and filed in a temporary file until the county office copy of Form 563 is received from the adjuster, after which it shall be filed in the producer's folder.

B. Form 563

Original - Forwarded to the director.

First copy - Filed in county office in the producer's crop insurance folder.

Second copy - Given to the insured at the completion of the inspection.

C. Form 566

The original and the copy shall be forwarded to the director, together with the Form 567-Corn and related forms. The copy will be returned to the county office by the director at the time the county office copy of the Form 567-Corn is returned. It shall then be filed in the producer's crop insurance folder. The county office copy of Form 566 may be used by the Commodity Credit Corporation in connection with their loan program.

D. Form 567-Corn

The original, the state office copy, and the county office copy shall be forwarded to the director with carbons in place, except the carbon between the county office copy and the insured's copy which shall be detached.

The insured's copy shall be given to him by the adjuster when prepared. The county office copy shall be returned to the county office by the director after a preliminary review thereof. This copy shall then be filed in the producer's crop insurance folder.

E. Form FCI-15 - "Transmittal Sheet"

Form FCI-15 will be prepared by the director. The county office copy will be forwarded to the county office together with the related county office copy of Forms 567-Corn.

F. Certificate

Original - Mailed directly to the insured by the branch office.

Copy (pink) (Form FCI-574-A) - Forwarded to the county office by the branch office for use of the insured at the time of liquidating a Commodity Credit Corporation loan on a certificate.

Copy (salmon) - Forwarded to county office by the branch office--to be filed in producer's folder.

Copy - Retained in the branch office.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a small colony to a great power.

The first settlers came to the New World in search of a better life.

They found a land of opportunity and freedom.

Over the years, the colonies grew and developed.

They fought for their rights and independence.

Today, the United States is a land of freedom and justice.

THE END

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C O R N

STATEMENT IN PROOF OF LOSS FOR CORN

(State and county code and identification number)

(Identification numbers of other corn contracts on farm)

(Name and address of insured)

(Farm serial number)

Investment coverage		Insured percentage		Insured interest in crop	DATA FOR ACREAGE RELEASED	
or average yield					Where damage occurs after it is too late to replant, and another crop is produced	Where damage occurs prior to harvest : acreage released for feeding : ensilage, or fodder
A	B	C				
Reported acreage		Planted acreage				
D	E				Date:	Date:
PART I. DETERMINATION OF COVERAGE FOR PLANTED ACREAGE						
(SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPLANATION)						
Planted acreage (Columns 1 + 2 + 3 must equal box E)						
Coverage per acre at each stage of production						
Total coverage at each stage of production (item 1 times item 2)						
TOTAL COVERAGE FOR PLANTED ACREAGE (Item 3, columns 1 + 2 + 3)						
XXXX XXXX						
PART II. PRODUCTION FOR PLANTED ACREAGE						
Column 2 not applicable for yield insurance.)						
Production from harvested acreage						
Appraised production from acreage released and fed to livestock in field						
Appraised production from acreage released and used for ensilage or fodder						
Appraised production left in field after harvest						
Appraised production for acreage shown in Part I, column 2						
Adjustments to production for uninsured losses (a)						
(b)						
TOTAL PRODUCTION FROM ALL SOURCES						

PART III. BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT

(Column 1 not applicable for investment insurance; Column 2 not applicable for yield insurance.)

13. Unadjusted loss on insurance unit (Item 4 minus item 12) \$
 14. Loss adjusted to insured acreage (Adjustment Factor) \$
 15. Loss claimed by insured (Item 14 times box C) \$

PART IV. CAUSE OF DAMAGE TO CROP

	Cause of damage	Estimated percent contribution	Approximate date of damage
16. Primary			
17. Secondary			
18. Other			

19. The information and data set out in Part I, II, III, and IV hereof are true and correct and the insured interest in the corn crop as shown represents such interest at the time of loss but not in excess of the interest reported by the insured as his interest in the crop at the time of its planting, and are the basis for the amount of loss claimed in item 15. The furnishing or preparation of any forms, the inspection of the farm, or investigation of loss by an adjuster was done at the request of the insured and shall not constitute a waiver of any right of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (herein called "the Corporation"). In consideration of the payment of this claim I hereby release the Corporation from all claims for indemnity, damage, or causes of action in connection with my corn crop on the above-indicated farm which I may have arising under the contract under which indemnity is claimed. In consideration of the settlement of the indemnity, I hereby sell, assign and transfer to the Corporation, to the extent of the amount represented by such settlement, all claims, demands, and causes of action which I may have against any and all persons as a result of the partial or total destruction of the insured crop. I hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint the Corporation my true and lawful attorney, with full power of substitution and revocation for me and in my name, or otherwise, but for its own sole use, to take all proceedings and execute any and all instruments fully to effectuate this assignment and give acquittance for all such claims, demands, and causes of action.

Is there an outstanding collateral assignment?

(Yes or no)

_____, 194_____
 (Date)

 (Signature of insured)

Any misrepresentation of fact made in this instrument will subject the maker thereof to the provisions of the United States Criminal Code and the penal provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended.

20. In connection with this Statement in Proof of Loss, I certify that:

I have made a careful investigation of this claim, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the facts stated herein are complete, true, and correct; the amount of loss claimed herein by the insured was determined in accordance with the applicable regulations and procedures of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; and the signature appearing in item 19, above, has been affixed by the insured who had the stated interest in the corn crop at the time of loss and whose name appears above, or if the signature has been affixed by a person who signs as fiduciary or agent such person had authority to act in such capacity.

_____, 194_____
 (Date)

 (Signature of adjuster)

21. I recommend approval of this Statement in Proof of Loss.

_____, 194_____
 (Date)

 (State director or his representative)